KENNEDY—*Fr. A1*

JFK Photos Backed Up By Doctors

the President's neck before striking the Governor.

The single-bullet theory, vigorously attacked by Commission critics who suggested a second assassin and other rifle shots from another direction, explained how the President and Governor could have been wounded during the same 2-second interval.

Critics faulted the Commission for relying on the doctors without insisting on seeing the autopsy pictures. Some hinted that the failure to use and publish the pictures was part of an elaborate plot to frame Oswald or cover up an assassination conspiracy.

Reached by telephone yesterday, both doctors stressed that their live testimony four months after the Nov. 22, 1963, murder was still the best evidence of where the wounds were.

But Humes, who was senior pathologist at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, said "the pictures showed just what we testified to."

His assistant at the 3-hour autopsy, Boswell, said the pictures proved that "the drawing we submitted" to the Commission "was identical with the photographs."

The doctors went to the Archives building for the limited purpose of identifying and authenticating 65 X-rays, color transparencies and black and white negatives that had been in the possession of the Kennedy family for nearly three years. They spent 3½ hours at their task, however, pausing long enough to compare key pictures with their own recollections.

The Kennedy family, after negotiations with the Justice Department, agreed to donate the materials to the Archives under restrictions against public display or any sensationalized or undignified use of them.

Federal investigators of the assassination were given unlimited access, but any nongovernmental access will require the approval of the family representative, former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

The National Archives received several requests to see the materials yesterday. Mark Lane, a New York attorney and one of the Commission's most strident critics, said he was considering filing a lawsuit to compel unrestricted public access to the materials.

Meanwhile, Johnson Administration officials began weighing methods of communicating to the public the meaning of the pictures without violating the Kennedy family restrictions and without making it appear that a full-blown reexamination of the Commission findings was under way.

Doctors Call JFK Photos True Record

Two Who Performed Autopsy Say Pictures Bear Out Testimony

11/3/66

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two of the three pathologists who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy have concluded that newly available photographs of the examination bear out their testimony before the Warren Commission.

The doctors, Navy Cmdrs. James J. Humes and J. Thornton Boswell, saw the pictures for the first time Tuesday afternoon, a day after they were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family.

If the doctors' evaluation of the pictures is correct, the pictures bolster their official autopsy report and—although the Commission did not see the pictures—support the Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed the President.

The Commission concluded that President Kennedy and Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who were riding with their wives in a Dallas motorcade, were wounded by the same bullet, which passed through

See KENNEDY, A1, Col. 1

Kennedy X-Rays Back Report, 2 Doctors Say

Star 11/3/66

By the Associated Press

Two naval pathologists who performed the autopsy on President John F. Kennedy have spent 3½ hours viewing photographs taken in connection with the autopsy.

The pictures substantiate their testimony before the Warren Commission, the two concluded.

The pathologists, Cmdrs. James J. Humes and J. Thorton Boswell, saw the photographs for the first time Tuesday afternoon, one day after they were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family.

The film had been given to the Secret Service undeveloped the night the autopsy was performed at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. X-rays taken during the autopsy on Nov. 22, 1963, were developed at the hospital and used in making their report, the doctors said.

Identification Visit

Humes and Boswell went to the Archives Building for the limited purpose of identifying and authenticating the 65 x-rays, color transparencies and black-and-white negatives. During the task, however, they paused long enough to compare key pictures with their own recollections.

Both doctors said the pictures add nothing to testimony they gave the commission. "These photos are nothing more than supportive evidence," Boswell said. When he and Humes testified, they presented drawings showing the location of Kennedy's wounds and the paths followed by the two bullets which hit him.

The commission did not see the autopsy photographs and x-rays—a fact which has been the focus of some recent criticism of the panel's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

Autopsy data showing the path of a bullet through the President's neck has been called crucial to the commission's conclusion that one bullet may have struck Kennedy and then gone on to hit Texas Gov. John Connally.

Inquires Reported

The Archives reported it has received several inquiries about the possibility of viewing the photographs and other material related to the assassination.

Under conditions set by the Kennedy family, it is practically impossible for anyone other than government investigative units to see the autopsy photographs for at least five years.

During the period, only the family has the power to decide who sees the photographs. After the initial five years, pathologists and persons in related sciences may view the pictures—again only with family permission.

The remainder of the assassination evidence eventually will be made available to scholars and other persons studying the assassination. The Archives plans to put none of the material on public display.